DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, May 4, 1864. [No. 101.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance) ... $1 00
One copy three months, " " ... 2 75
One copy six months, " " ... 5 00

Rates of Advertising:

Business cards (five lines or less)	one month	$ 5 00
" " " "	three months,	12 00
" " " "	six months	20 00
One square (ten lines or less)	one insertion	1 50
" " "	two insertions	2 50
" " "	three insertions	3 25
" " "	one week	4 00
" " "	one month	8 00
" " "	two months	10 00
" " "	three months	12 00
" " "	six months	20 00
One-eighth column,	one insertion,	3 00
" "	one week,	6 00
" "	one month,	12 00
" "	three months,	25 00
" "	six months,	40 00
One-quarter column,	one insertion,	5 00
" "	one month,	15 00
" "	three months,	35 00
" "	six months,	55 00
One-half column,	one insertion,	8 00
" "	one month,	25 00
" "	three months,	60 00
" "	six months,	90 00
One column,	one insertion,	[illegible]
" "	one month,	45 00
" "	three months,	90 00
" "	six months,	$140 00

Regular or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 50 cents a square for composition.

☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed, "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ MR. ED. PARMINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ MR. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

FROM

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—[illegible] M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, [illegible]

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

Something for Young Men.

The London *Review* publishes an elaborate biography of Richard Cobden, from which we gather that he was born June 3, 1804, at Dunford, a little English village, about two miles from Midhurst. His father was a small farmer, who died while Richard was young, and the lad was sent at a very early age to London to earn his own living. He was first employed as a boy in a warehouse in the city. At the time, he had enjoyed but slender opportunities of "schooling," but, by faithfully availing himself of his opportunities of leisure when the warehouse was closed, and being endowed with a quick perception and ready memory, the thoughtful warehouse lad became the architect of his own education as well as of his own fortune. Mr. Bright, in a sketch which he gave at a public meeting of Mr. Cobden's career, says, that "by his intelligence, his attention to his duties, and his good conduct, he found himself gradually promoted, until on some occasion or other, I believe, rather by accident than by regular appointment, he was engaged traveling through the north of England, undertaking the business of the house in whose service he was." There are veterans still to be found in "commercial rooms" who remember Mr. Cobden "on the road," and who bear testimony not only to his tact in his calling, but to the instructive and original turn given to after-dinner and after-supper conversation by the well informed London traveler.

Mr. Cobden was soon sent over the best "ground" of the London house, and in Lancashire distinguished himself as a statesman. Chemistry was beginning to be applied with brilliant success to the production of colored patterns on cotton cloth, and the young "bagman" was not slow to see that a new and profitable field of enterprise presented itself in this direction. He induced two of the fellow-servants in his London house to abandon their engagements and invest their mutual savings in a common fund, with which they undertook the business of calico. Cobden settled in Manchester, and soon obtained a large business. His new and tasteful patterns in the fabric called De Laine, which is composed of cotton and worsted, marked a new era in business. His firm soon became prosperous, and Mr. Cobden became a man of note and influence in the capital of cotton.

A QUEER ADOPTION.—A young beaver which was caught in the tules a few days since and has been fed on bread and milk, was, day before yesterday, says the Stockton *Independent*, kindly adopted by an old house cat, and duly installed as one of the family among her kittens. The beaver is quietly allowed its regular turn at the teats of pussy, and seems to share as largely in her maternal attention as any of the youthful cats. He enjoys his new position hugely, and fattens under the arrangement.

☞ A Newfoundland paper, speaking of the House of Assembly of that island, eulogizes it in the following unequivocal language: "Take them for all in all, from the Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels as public men, could be found under the canopy of heaven."

☞ An Eastern paper gives the following seasonable and excellent rules for young men commencing business:

The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on the cost.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore, look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment; therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear of the law; for, even if you gain your case, you are generally a loser.

Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine drinking and smoking cigars are bad habits; they impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Never relate your misfortune, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

NEARLY A JOKE.—Our tobacco and fruit vending friend Cantorowitz was considerably surprised and puzzled Thursday on receiving the following dispatch from his brother in San Francisco:

"Are you safe? Shall I buy goods for you?"

Cantorowitz knew he was safe, and while hesitating as to what reply he had better make, was informed that another party had received a dispatch from the Bay a few minutes before, asking which portion of the town was burned. The report had gained currency that Weaverville was again in ashes. We have not been able to find anybody who saw the fire. It must have been a "sell."—*Trinity Journal.*

☞ The following peculiar "notis" was found posted in a little town in Delaware:

"REWARD.—Lost or strade from the Premuse of the subScriberr, a sheep, all over white, one legg was blakk and half his body. All pussons shall receive five dols to bring him back. He was a she goat."

THE CAUSE.—"You say, Mr. Jay, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes, sir." "Don't you know what caused the haste?" "I'm not sartin; but I think it was the boot of Mr. Stubbs the gentleman he boards with." "That will do, Mr. Jay. Clerk, call the next witness."

☞ John D. Heacox, of Pine Meadow, Conn., and his nine sons, making ten in all, or one-tenth of a full company, are in the Federal army. Probably there is not a parallel case in the country.

A correspondent of the *Journal and Republican*, Lowville, N. Y., has the following in regard to the newly appointed Governor of our sister Territory of Idaho:

Governor Lyon, who has been living at the National Hotel, left here a few ago for New York, on his way no doubt to visit his friends in Lewis county before he returns to prepare for taking up his abode in Idaho. The New York *Tribune* did the Governor injustice in publishing as it did his confirmation by the Senate, and I am glad I have the opportunity to inform his friends in Lewis county that there was not a single dissenting voice when the vote was taken on his appointment. Senator Conness, of California, did say a few words in opposition to him, but withdrew all objections after a brief statement of Senator Morgan. There were seventeen applications to the President for the same appointment, and many of them endorsed by some of the most influential men of the country. But Gov. Lyon was the chosen one. These few facts will give the people an idea of his standing and popularity among the high officials here. They will readily see, too, that no poor merit could have succeeded among so many seekers after fame in the line of public duty. There was a great effort made to defeat him in the Senate by a certain few outsiders, but it was like that of a little child trying with a stone to knock the "Statue of Liberty" from the dome of the Capitol. It will be a source of gratification to his friends to know that Gov. Lyon is on the most intimate terms with the President and all the Cabinet officers. His social powers, education and refinement, draw around him hosts of friends. Whatever he may wish in connection with his new position will be readily granted. Hence we may expect to see Idaho, within a very few years, admitted into the Union as a State, offering rare inducements to all who seek a home within her borders.

☞ Not more than a hundred years ago an artist painted a portrait of Mr. Jenkins, who was noted for his frequent libations. The artist invited the gentleman's friends to see it, and they inspected it and pronounced it excellent. One of them, however, who was rather near sighted, complained of the light, approached it to change its position, when the artist exclaimed—"Don't touch it; it isn't *dry*." "Then it can't be my friend Jenkins," said he.

A LIVELY "MILL."—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, gets off the following, at the expense of President Jeff.:

A journal in New York, speaking of a document of Jeff. Davis, says that "he hits the truth exactly." Yes, Jeff. hits the truth, and the truth hits Jeff. They hit each other like a couple of boxers.

☞ "Wife, I am to live but a few hours, at most—I shall soon be in heaven." "You! you old crate? You'd look well stuck up in heaven—I think I see you now." "Dolphus, Dolphus," hoarsely growled the old man, "bring me my cane and let me larrup the old trollop once more before I die."

SORE EYES.—A little alum boiled in a teaspoonful of milk, and the curd used as a poultice, is excellent for inflamation of the eyes.—*Scientific Amer.*

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1864.

The Mining Prospects.

Both in California and at the East, considerable inquiry is made and anxiety manifested as to the facts in regard to the mines of Utah; and it is but fair that we should briefly give the general outline of facts appertaining thereto; for farther particulars it will be necessary that the enquirers wend their way hitherward and see for themselves! We are pleased to observe that nowhere is any reliance placed on the assertions of those in this Territory who would fain ignore the existence of gold and silver as minerals in this vicinity; their object being so apparent that everybody seems at a glance to understand it. Unscrupulous men who have enjoyed a *quasi* regal power for a length of time sufficient to blunt the edge of conscience (not over fine at first), dislike exceedingly to loose their hold on their followers, or still more to be required ignominiously to retire into the back ground.

The first ledges discovered (though not in Utah, may for all practical purposes be regarded as such, being barely over the line in Nevada Territory,) were found at Egan Canon in the latter part of last summer, by members of Co. K, 3rd Infy., C. V., while on detached service guarding the O. M. Line against the Indians, who were then hostile.

The rock proved, on assay, rich both in gold and silver, and the result has been that companies have been formed, districts organized, towns laid out and settled, and that region has taken its place as one of the recognized mining regions of the Pacific slope. From \$25 to \$50 per foot have been offered and refused for shares in several of the prominent leads, and that too, though the discoveries were made last fall so late as to preclude the possibility of working any of the claims to advantage 'till this spring. There is already quite a population there, and capital has flowed in to the assistance of the original discovery, so that the complete success of the mines of Egan Canon is no longer a problem.

Soon after the strikes at Egan Canon, prospecting parties discovered in the West Mountains (the range running N. W. and S. E., to the West of Salt Lake City) quartz, which, upon assay, proved very rich in silver, and a company—the Jordan Silver Mining Co.—was immediately organized and work set on foot in developing the resources of the claim. For the same reason indicated above (the near approach of winter) no great amount of work could be accomplished, but enough was done to prove the value of the leads; which will be better understood by persons at a distance, when they are informed that very soon after discovery it was sold at \$50 per foot. Many other companies, as the Vedette, etc., have been organized in the same District, and the stock of all is in good repute and sells readily whenever any one is willing to part with it.

Still subsequent, other discoveries (principally of silver) were made in the Wasatch mountains at different points from twenty to forty-five miles from this city, and the Wasatch Mining District was in like manner organized. On none of these, has there been (as can readily be seen from the period of their discovery) much work done—in fact, up to this time, the labor expended has been more adapted to testing the value than to developing the wealth of the mines. Quartz mills have now been ordered and will soon be here, when the real paying business will commence.

Box Elder District, (north) Pioneer and Meadow Valley Districts, (south) and Rush Valley Mining District, (westward of this city) have all been lately discovered and organized, and it is proper at the same time to state, that the country has as yet not been half prospected. In some of the assays of rock (croppings) from the above named districts and leads, the amount of silver per ton, has been \$114 and upwards, while in no case has it been less than \$76.

People abroad, will understand that the presence of a mining population here, is more dreaded by the oppressors of the people than would be the advent of 'an army with banners.' In the latter case, they could raise the cry of persecution so potent in building up the most silly and absurd doctrines, and in binding together those who fancy they are its objects, against all the world. It is thus that their rulers get control of them in the first place, for the miserable delusion and imposture (the mixture is about equal) would have long since died a natural death had their speakers not had the harp of "persecution" on which to play for the edification of the *ignobile vulgus*. But a mining population is always an enterprising one—mostly a shrewd one—and certainly miners are as a class accustomed to use their own reason, rely upon the deductions of their own judgment and act for themselves, without regard to attempted dictation, much less to what it is the canting phrase to call in this vicinity "counsel." They will act and re-act upon the people of the Territory, already heartily tired of the shackels they have so long worn, and thus we shall have in a short time a *regenerated Utah*, which (at the same time that we yield to nobody in our high respect for gold and silver,) is with us the paramount object, and the gold, etc., merely the accessory.

TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.—In to-morrow's issue we shall publish *extracts* from a letter appearing in the *Dundee* (Scotland) *Advertiser*, March 2nd, from a shrewd Scotchman once a resident of Utah, but now thoroughly convalescent from delusion. There are many more like him, as we frequently see by the foreign papers, who have found out the imposture by which they were fooled, and who see through the ridiculous claims of those amazingly vulgar and ignorant, but exceedingly cunning cheats, who selected their subjects to work upon, made circumstances conspire to aid their labor, and meantime have made themselves wealthy by ill-gotten tithes, misapplied contributions and the hard labor of the wretchedly poor with whom Utah even now swarms.

A NEW PRESS.—In a few days we expect to receive a new printing press, now become necessary on account of the increased and increasing demand for job work, which so long as we had but one press, could only be attended to in the intervals of working off the Daily edition. When the extra press shall have arrived, job work of all kinds can be done in this office more neatly than anywhere this side of California, and without the delay heretofore incident thereto. We shall always keep on hand an ample supply of Blank Mining Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other documents pertaining to mining interests, and are prepared to print Recorder's certificates in as neat a manner as they can be gotten up in San Francisco.

SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.—A number of the soldiers of Camp Douglas, animated by a most praiseworthy desire for their own improvement, have united in preferring a request to Col. Pollock, to have a portion of the time of the teacher devoted to themselves and their advancement in education. The Commanding officer cheerfully complied with their request, and henceforward, a portion of every day will be devoted to the school for soldiers in *the more liberal sense*. This is an item which speaks well for all parties concerned. It is of course, understood, that attendance upon the school is, in no manner, to interfere with the performance of any military duty.

MONUMENT TO THE SLAIN SOLDIERS OF THIS COMMAND.—On Monday afternoon the Shaft or Column of the Monument to the Soldiers killed in this District, was placed upright on the pediment. The statue of an infantry soldier, with which the column is to be surmounted, is not yet completed, but we understand it will soon be ready for its intended place.

MAY PARTY.—A May Party came off at the Theater in Camp Douglas, on Monday night last, which was largely attended, handsomely conducted, and in every way creditable both to the Managers and the guests of the occasion. The dances were continued till well on in the morning, and all departed well pleased with their entertainment.

THE SHOSHONAY LANGUAGE.—Mr. Joseph A. Gebow has for sale his Vocabulary of the Shoshonay tongue, and as a mere curiosity (if with no intention of learning the dialect) the work is well worth purchasing.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

CHICAGO, May 2d.

Gen. Ransom publishes a card denying that Gen. Stone was in any way responsible for the reverses in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, May 2d.

The Bank statement shows a decrease in specie of seven hundred and eight thousand; and an increase in deposits of twenty-six hundred thousand.

Commercials' special says General Wessel's command are at Salisbury, *en route* for Richmond; that the rebels evacuated Plymouth and all eastern North Carolina to swell the ranks of Lee's army.

Special also says that the 10th corps and entire 18th corps (largely augmented) are with Gen. W. F. Smith at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.

An expedition sent from Vienna on Thursday returned, having visited Leesburg and Upperville. Near the latter place they encountered a portion of Mosby's gang; after a sharp fight the rebels were routed with a loss of six killed and wounded and twenty-three captured. Our loss was three killed and four wounded. The expedition also captured a number of horses and a large quantity of wool, tobacco, and other contraband goods.

FORT. MONROE, May 1st.

Little Washington, North Carolina, was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last; the troops there being wanted elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.

In the Senate to-day, the bill granting pre-emption of certain lands in California was passed. The bill regulating the Foreign coasting trade on the northeastern and northwestern frontiers was also passed. The international revenue bill which passed the House on Friday night, was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.

The House took up the resolution of Harding (offered last December) declaring the Union dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion, or any of the seceded States shall be put down, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and Laws, such State shall be restored to all its rights under the Constitution, including the right to control its own domestic institutions. Harding claimed that whoever voted against the resolution, placed himself in the position of saying the Union was dissolved, as none but revolutionists, disunionists or secessionists would oppose it. The resolution was tabled by 67 to 56.

Frank, of New York, presented a resolution of the Legislature of New York, affirming that Lincoln's proclamation declaring the extinction of slavery was necessary, statesmanlike, constitutional; and should be the law of the land; requesting their representatives to support the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in any State. The resolution was referred to the Committee on [illegible]. The House then took up [illegible] resolution declaring that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved respectively to the States or people, and that the Executive can neither directly nor indirectly exercise any powers thus reserved, or obstruct the exercise thereof by the people.

Cox moved to table, in order to get a square vote on it. The motion was disagreed to by 180 in the negative. Cox now asked for a vote on the resolution, which, he said, merely affirmed the language of the Constitution, but the House referred it to the Select Committee on the rebellious States.

NEW YORK, May 2d.

By the City of Washington from Liverpool the 20th, and Queenstown the 21st: The steamer Bavaria from Hamburg for New York the 17th, was captured by a Danish frigate at the mouth of the Weser; she had a large number of passengers on board. The steamer and cargo are valued at one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. The Hansa was stopped by a frigate at the same place, but after examination was allow to proceed.

The London *Times* attributes the slight rally in the Confederate loan, and the re-action on the Paris bourse, to the open defiance of France on the Mexican question by the House of Representatives at Washington. The *Times* thinks, however, the action of the House will be ignored or retracted.

The public were startled on the 18th by an announcement that Garibaldi's visit was to be abruptly terminated, and that he would leave for Caprera on the 22d.

CHICAGO, May 2d.

The troops of the 16th and 7th army corps that have been encamped at Cairo, have gone to Northern Ala.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } [illegible] { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchinson, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.
my2tf

VIRGINIA HOTEL,
VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Fine Corral Accommodations
On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be herded with perfect security.
[illegible]
ap28p6w

GEORGE W. CLEAVELAND. [illegible]

CLEAVELAND & [illegible],
Auction and Commission Merchants,
[illegible], etc.
[illegible] City, Idaho Territory.
ap26tf

CITY RESTAURANT.

[illegible]

Arkansas, which was but yesterday a slave State in rebellion, has joined itself to the sisterhood of free commonwealths. A dispatch from Little Rock, dated March 18th, says that the "new State Constitution, formed by the last Convention," and which repudiates slavery, has, so far as heard from, been almost unanimously ratified. Partial returns from eleven counties—forty-three are yet to be heard from—give a larger vote than the President, in his late Proclamation, called for in the whole State, to which fully five thousand more votes will be added. Only one hundred and thirty persons voted against the Free State clause. Slavery is "conserving itself" with a vengeance.

Justice in New Orleans.

Parton's Life of Gen. Butler reveals some of the methods adopted to tame the rebellious spirits of New Orleans. These are frequently very curious. One of the General's most useful subordinates seems to have been Major Bell, Judge of the Provost Court. His vigor is shown by the fact that he would dispose of fifteen cases in thirty minutes; an hour was a long trial; and, as for his decisions, the following are examples. One of his first decisions placed white men and black men on an equality before the law:

A negro was called to the witness stand.

"I object," said the counsel for the prisoner; "by the laws of Louisiana, a negro cannot testify against a white man."

"Has Louisiana gone out of the Union?" asked Major Bell, with that imperturbable gravity of his that veils his keen sense of humor.

"Yes," said the lawyer.

"Well, then," said the Judge, "she took her laws with her. Let the man be sworn?"

The Major was a Hunker Democrat.

Again, Henry Dominique, a free man of color, was arrested for not having free papers. The prisoner could only protest that he was a free man. The court decided that every man must be presumed to be free until the contrary was shown. Dominique was discharged.

These instances must be regarded as the first recognition of the legal rights of a slave as a slave. It is all the more honor to Major Bell that he did not change or subvert in any way the laws of Louisiana; but only wielded them so that, instead of crushing, they protected the slave.

He decided all cases, from a street broil to question of constitutional law—from matrimonial squabbles to suits for divorce. He was pestered, at first, with malicious suits, to avenge injuries committed before the capture of that city—a kind of case that sometimes resulted in penalties to both parties; oftener in a prompt dismissal of both from the court. Suits of the most frivolous character were brought. One morning two women presented themselves, each to prefer a complaint agaist the other.

"Stand there," said he to one of them.

"Stand there," to the other. "Now, both speak at once and talk for five minutes."

Two torrents of vituperation poured from their mouths. The judge kept his eye upon his watch, and at the end of the time said:

"Now, both of you go home and behave yourselves."

The women departed with evident satisfaction; they had relieved their minds.

In another case, the goods of a woman had been seized for the rent of another, who was delinquent and had moved away in the night. The letter of the law seemed to be on the side of the landlord.

Major Bell was posed. He scratched his wise looking head. Suddenly he had an idea.

"Are you a free woman?" he asked the complainant.

"No," said she, "I belong to ———."

"Sir," said the judge to the landlord, "another statute requires the written consent of the owner before a tenement can be let to a slave. Produce it."

The man had forgotten this statute. He could not produce the document.

"Take your choice," said Major Bell, "either give back the woman's property or pay the fine."

The man preferred to restore the goods, and the poor washerwoman was saved from ruin.

"Master," said she, with the eloquence of perfect gratitude, "if you get the yellow fever, send for me, and I'll come and take care of you."

Jim H., out west, tells a good story about a "shell-bark lawyer." His client was up on two charges—"frivolous charges," as shell-bark designated them—(forging a note of hand and stealing a horse). On running his eye over the jury, he didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting forth the absence, in Alabama, of a principal witness. He read it in a whisper to the prisoner, who shaking his head said:

"Squire, I can't swear to that ar' dokymint."

"Why?"

"*Kase hit hant true!*"

Old shell inflated and exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room.

"What! forge a note an' steal a hoss, an' can't swear to a lie? Hang such infernal fools."

And he left the conscientious one to his fate.

Professor Johnstone was one day lecturing before the students on mineralogy. He had before him a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate the subject, when a roguish student, for sport, slily slipped a piece of brick among the stones. The professor was taking up the stones one after another, and naming them. "This," he said, "is a piece of granite, this is felspar," etc. Presently he came to the brickbat. Without betraying any surprise, or even changing the tone of voice, "this," he said, holding it up, "is a piece of impudence."

Old Abe will have his joke. It is stated that while Carl Schurz was pressing his claims for a foreign embassy, he was asked by Old Abe where he was originally from. "I am an Amsterdam Dutchman," said Carl. "Well," said Old Abe, with one of his silvery larfs, "Mr. Schurz, what is the difference between an Amsterdam Dutchman and any other damned Dutchman?" Carl was silent, but looked as if he had taken an unusually large dose of sourkrout.

DEMAND FOR BABIES.—A few days ago somebody found a boy baby carefully put up in a basket and left in the streets at Virginia City. The little fellow was advertised by the local papers and next day a kind lady unblest with children, came and adopted the foundling. Since then, the *Enterprise* says, twenty-five different applications have been made for that boy baby, and still they come. What can be the matter with the men of Washoe?—*Stockton Independent.*

The punishment of death is about to be abolished in Portugal, except for military crimes committed during war with a foreign power.

[illegible].—As a clergyman was burying a corpse, a woman came and touched him by the sleeve, in the middle of the service, and said, "Sir, I must speak to you immediately."

"Well, what is the matter?"

"Why, sir, you are burying a man who died of the smallpox near my poor husband, who never had it."

OPPOSITION BOAT.—Capt. Kidd's new and elegant opposition steamer, which is destined for the Sacramento river travel, has been launched at San Francisco, and given the name of Washoe. The new steamer will be ready to commence her regular trips about the 1st of May.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

—TO—

EAST BANNACK CITY,

IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 6 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

apr27-tf L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SAFEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,

ap28p3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p3m

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas, ap4tf

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. } { E. WHEATON, Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, - - - - - - - - - N. T.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb26-tf

H. W. THRALL, Virginia. } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & Co., Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THRALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory,

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb2tf THRALL & CO.

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females [illegible] from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

REDINGTON & Co., Proprietors,

416 and 418 Front Street,

San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one designed, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try [illegible] else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & Co., Agents, San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing [illegible] when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & Co.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,

Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. [illegible] & Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them! [illegible]

REDINGTON & Co.,

416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco,

ap20-3m Sole Agents.

Influence of Sensible Women.—It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or avocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtile delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman-friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She therefore seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the married state. A man's best friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him. If he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendships he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest fence. Better and safer of course such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older than ourselves. Moliere's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, Marie de Gournay, an adopted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solitude and retirement, as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship, indeed, is to a man "*præsidium et dulce decus*"—bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is invaluable; without it all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.

☞ The Victoria *Chronicle* relates the following:

"A young reprobate at the New Zealand House perpetrated an act of cruelty which should have ensured him a severe punishment. In a spirit of devilishness, difficult to imagine, that little wretch tied two unfortunate cats together and placed them in the oven of a stove, securing the doors. He next lighted a fire in the stove of pitch pine splints, and unmindful of the cries of the victims, piled on the fuel until a humane person hearing the noise, opened the oven door, and found the bodies of both animals baking; the one dead and the other dying."

☞ A burglar-proof vault has been invented, in which a space between two of the plates is filled with iron balls about one inch in diameter, perfectly loose. The plates cannot be drilled through, as a drill must strike one of these balls which would rotate with the tool, instead of submitting to the perforating process. One of these vaults has been put in the Chicago Custom House.

☞ A drunken fellow, sitting on the steps of a church in Boston, the cold wind blowing chillingly round the corner, exclaimed: "God (hic) tempers the wind to the (hic) shorn lamb, I wish the lamb (hic) was on this corner."

☞ Weighing so many "stone" is often seen in English prints. The weight is thus defined: A stone, horseman's weight, is 14 pounds; of butcher's meat, 8; of iron, 14; of glass, 5; of hemp, 32; of cheese, 16.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan5-tf JOS. R. BAYLES.

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

305 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap9tf

SALE & FEED STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.

Corral Accommodation

On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates.

Particular attention given to the Selling of Stock.

ap9tf H. J. FAUST.

C. CLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. dian7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. ap8tf

Notice.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. ap9tf PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.

GUNNY Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.

feb8p3m [illegible], Prop'r.

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All Kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

A assortment of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Creyn & Clayton's. mr24-tf

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS,
etc., etc., etc.
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap5tf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise.

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery,

In fact, everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

☞ *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.*

ap5tf RANSOHOFF & CO.

NEW [illegible]

WE are now prepared to [illegible] parties desiring [illegible] supply of [illegible] may be [illegible] required [illegible]

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$24 [illegible]

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at [illegible] the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

[illegible] W. CARRINGTON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864.

SALT! SALT!!

A. No. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality of [illegible] sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

feb18-3m M. [illegible], 8th ward, G. S. L. City.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES!

[illegible] G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores, viz:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, to be dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer will direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole, or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at [illegible] on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 m., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following [illegible] of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 m., the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed [illegible] to Capt. [illegible] Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed [illegible] "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

[illegible]
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.